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TUESDAY.

JUNE 27 1911.

二月廿七日

香港六月廿七日

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SINGLE COPY 10 CENTS.

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

THE STRAITS GOVERNOR.

GETS A COLONIAL OFFICE POST.

(THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT)

Singapore, June 27, 10.15 a.m.

His Excellency Sir John Anderson, G.C.M.G., Governor of the Straits Settlements and High Commissioner of the Federated Malay States, has been appointed Permanent Under-Secretary for the Colonies.

[Sir John Anderson is present in London and a recent wire stated that shortly before the Coronation he was received in special audience by the King at Buckingham Palace. His Excellency was born in 1858 at Dalry, Ayrshire, being the only son of Mr. John Anderson, superintendent of Gordon Mission, Aberdeen. He completed his education at Aberdeen University where he matriculated M.A. with first-class honours in mathematics and took the gold medal as being the most distinguished graduate of his year. Entering the Civil Service, he became a second class clerk at the Colonial Office in 1870; Bacon's scholar, Gray's Inn, 1887; Inns of Court studentship, 1888; private secretary to the late Hon. Sir R. Meade, Under-Secretary of State, in 1892; was attached to the staff for the Bosphorus Arbitration in London and Paris, 1892-3; first class clerk, 1897; principal clerk, 1897; secretary to Conference of Colonial Premiers with Mr. Chamberlain, 1897, and to the Conference of 1902. His Excellency also accompanied H.R.H. the Prince of Wales on his Colonial tour, and was appointed Governor of the Straits Settlements in 1904.]

GERMANY AND JAPAN.

THE NEW TREATY.

("INDEPENDENT NEWS" AGENCY)

Tokyo, June 27.

The special customs agreement in the Germano-Japanese commercial treaty was signed yesterday.

Provisional treaties will shortly be concluded with the Powers as the terms of settlement are pressing.

CHINO-JAPANESE TRADE.

("INDEPENDENT NEWS" AGENCY)

Tokyo, June 27.

Yesterday the Tokyo Chamber of Commerce and six other leading Chambers of Commerce in Japan forwarded letters of invitation to the leading Chinese business men (to confer on trade relationships).

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

AFFAIRS IN ALBANIA.

ANXIOUS FEELING.

[SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH."]

London, June 26, 11.20 p.m.

The situation in Albania is beginning to excite some anxiety, as the feeling between Turkey and Montenegro is growing acute.

There is very strong sympathy on the part of the Montenegrins for the Albanians in their troubles.

The Turkish Minister Cottinje has returned from an interview

with the Albanian chiefs, who demand written confirmation of all promises of an amnesty and the proclamation of a prompt written answer.

THE SEAMEN'S STRIKE.

AND THE FRUIT TRADE.

[SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH."]

London, June 26, 7.25 a.m.

The fruit traders of Hull have decided to petition the Board of Trade to intervene with a view to a settlement of the seamen's strike.

There are at least seventy thousand packages of fruit which cannot be landed owing to the strike.

Such a crisis as the present is said to have been unknown in the history of the fruit trade.

NEW POSTAGE STAMPS.

SAID TO BE INARTISTIC.

[SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH."]

London, June 26, 4.30 p.m.

There is a general outcry against the new postage stamps,

which are inartistic and poorly engraved, while the portrait of the King is disappointing.

BALLOON FALLS INTO NORTH SEA.

OCCUPANTS DROWNED.

[SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH."]

London, June 26, 7.45 p.m.

A balloon from Paris fell into the North Sea, near the Island of Jurst, and the two occupants were drowned, it being impossible to save them owing to the prevailing gale.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

HOME SPORT.

OPEN GOLF CHAMPIONS.

[SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH."]

London, June 26, 11 p.m.

There was a record number of entries—namely, two hundred and twenty-five—for the Open Golf Championship, the competitions for which opened in bad weather at Sandwich.

The first team rounds will be spread over three days.

Up to the present, the amateurs Beveridge and Hilton have returned scores of 75 and 76 respectively. Among the leaders is the Irish Champion, Moran, with a score of 72.

THE CORONATION.

CHURCH SERVICES.

[SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH."]

London, June 26, 10.45 a.m.

Special Coronation services were held in most of the churches throughout the country to-day and were attended by mayors and other authorities besides the local

Territories.

THE FRENCH CRISIS.

NEW PREMIER.

[SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH."]

London, June 26, 2 p.m.

In Paris it is generally expected that M. Caillaux will be the new Prime Minister in succession to M. Monis, resigned.

A GERMAN AIRSHIP.

GUTTED AT MUENDEN.

[SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH."]

London, June 26, 9.20 p.m.

The German military airship "Number Five" has been gutted by fire at Muenden.

While the motor was being repaired, the framework of the airship became ignited.

Mr. Yoshio Markino.—It is the woman's nature to be useful as well as beautiful in this world. Dr. J. D. McClure.—There is no enthusiasm for education in England; parents order examinations for their sons exactly as they order clothes.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

HOME POLITICS.

GLASGOW BY-ELECTION.

[SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH."]

London, June 26, 2 p.m.

The withdrawal of the local Liberal candidate or the by-election in the Tradeston Division of Glasgow, in favour of Mr. C. F. G. Mastorman (recently unseated for West End North) has been resented by the young Scots Party, who have threatened to run a candidate of their own.

Yesterday evening Mr. Mastorman and the Master of Elbank (Liberal Whip) telegraphed to the Glasgow Liberal Association that after further consultation it had been decided that Mr. Mastorman should continue to fight the battle of Liberalism in London.

ELECTION AT BRIGHTON.

London, June 26, 7.45 p.m.

The Honourable John E. Gordon has been returned unopposed for Brighton in the Unionist interest.

[Hon. John E. Gordon is the eldest son of the late Right Hon. Lord Gordon of Drummond (a life Peer). From 1895 till 1906 he sat as M. P. for Elgin and Mairn.]

POLITICAL ACTIVITY IN THE COUNTRY.

London, June 26, 7.45 p.m.

Political activity has commenced throughout the country. There are seven by-elections pending since the Coronation Honours List was issued and the political parties are busy in the constituencies.

On Wednesday next the House of Lords enter upon the Committee stage of the Veto Bill, while the House of Commons will discuss the Declaration of London.

THE INSURANCE BILL.

London, June 26, 7.45 p.m.

The "Westminster Gazette" announces that the State Insurance Bill must be passed this Session. This Bill raises questions of the highest importance and members must be prepared to make sacrifices.

The journal urges that the Bill should be debated according to a carefully arranged time-table and the debate should be concluded by a fixed date in August.

All sides ought to and must be heard.

[The report of the actuaries (Mr. George F. Hardy and Mr. Frank B. Wyatt) in relation to the sickness scheme under the National Insurance Bill has been issued as a White Paper. It estimates the total number of persons above the age of 16 who will come within the scheme at its commencement as 12,918,000—8,429,000 men and 4,076,000 women, 601,000 of the latter being married. It is expected that the "approved societies" would include 12,207,000 "compulsory" and 829,000 "voluntary" members, and that there would be 882,000 deposit contributors. With regard to the suspension of sickness contributions during unemployment, the actuaries remark:—Having given much thought and consideration to the subject, we have decided that it would be sufficient for the present purpose, in view of the special provisions bearing upon this subject in the Bill, to assume an average rate of unemployment at all ages and for both sexes of 5 per cent. per annum. At the same time, it will, of course, be understood that this figure is not to be regarded as a definite estimate of the amount of unemployment in future, but merely as a convenient and reasonable assumption, some such assumption being necessary in order to arrive at a basis for the calculation of the contributions.]

CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

CHINESE IN MEXICO.

[SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH."]

London, June 26, 2 p.m.

CRUISER DESPATCHED.

("SHUNG PO" SERVICE.)

Peking, June 26.

A telegram has been despatched from the commander of the

cruiser Hai Chi to the Admiralty

in Peking stating that she will

leave for America on her way

to Mexico, to protect the inter-

ests of the Chinese residents

there, at an early date.

CHINESE NAVY.

[SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH."]

Peking, June 26.

FOREIGN ADVISORS.

("SHUNG PO" SERVICE.)

Peking, June 26.

Prince Tsai Hsui has tele-

graphed to Prince Chun, who

is in England attending the

Coronation, instructing him to

engage foreign advisors for the

Chinese Navy.

RAILWAY CONFERENCE CONVENED.

[SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH."]

Peking, June 26.

The Ministry of Posts and Com-

munications intends to hold a

railway conference, at which all

the managing directors of the

various railways in China will

attend, on the 1st day of the 9th

month.

GOVERNOR RESIGNS.

[SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH."]

Peking, June 26.

Prince Ching has telegraphed

him, asking him to withdraw his

resignation.

RAILWAY DIFFICULTY.

[SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH."]

Peking, June 26.

The Prince Regent has instruc-

ted the new Cabinet to submit to

him all the telegrams received

protecting against the action of

the Government in nationalizing

the railways.

CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

CHINESE LADIES.

[SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH."]

Peking, June 26.

TO BE EDUCATED ABROAD.

("SHAT

NAPHTHA AND BENZINE.

On Merchant Ships.

There has been sent to us for publication certain correspondence between the Imperial Merchant Service Guild and Messrs. Lane & MacAndrew (shipowners) relative to the carriage on merchant ships of naphtha and benzine.

The Secretary of the Guild wrote as follows, under date May 27:—On behalf of the officers serving in your steamer, I am directed to approach you on a matter concerning the conditions under which they serve in your employ, feeling sure that it will receive your customary kind and careful attention.

It appears that the pay obtaining in your petroleum carrying steamers is at the monthly rate of £12, £9, and £7 for the chief, second, and third officers respectively. This pay is very similar to that prevailing in most other shipowning companies whose steamers do not carry cargo of an exceptionally dangerous nature such as yours. We understand that it is not so much that these rates are not considered up to the standard, as the fact that within the last year or so the majority of your ships have begun to carry benzine and naphtha, and it is urged—and evidently with justification—that the risks which your captains and officers must run are more than trouble those undertaken when petroleum, in the ordinary nature, was carried. In companies whose steamers carry benzine and naphtha they have not only paid higher wages, but substantial annual bonuses in consideration of the additional risks run, and the suggestion we consider is very fairly made to us that similar generosity on your part would not only elicit feelings of sincere gratification, but would insure that continuance of interest and zeal in your steamer which has always characterised those commanding and officiating them.

Your favourable consideration of this matter would command our very sincere appreciation.

In reply, Messrs. Lane and MacAndrew wrote:—We can only repeat what we said in our letter to you of the 21st September, 1909, that we prefer to conduct our own business in our own manner.

The Secretary's reply to this letter follows:—We beg to thank you for your acknowledgment of the 29th instant in which you inform us that you prefer to conduct your own business in your own manner. Of this preference, we have no doubt, but shipowners, like all other employers, are not permitted to enjoy it without certain limitations. They must conform to many legal requirements, certain of which, it may be said, they complain of as oppressive and unjust, and in respect to most of these the Guild have been pleased to use what influence is at their command in co-operating with shipowners in promoting the common welfare of the shipping industry.

Conjointly with their position in law under the Board of Trade and the Merchant Shipping Act—not to mention other legislation bearing upon shipping—shipowners must discharge the moral obligations they owe to their employees; otherwise, they only invite further disabilities and a regrettable disturbance of that harmonious relationship between shipowners and Captains and Officers which the Guild have always endeavoured to cultivate and promote.

In our letter of the 27th instant we did nothing but ask for reasonable consideration of our representations, and we can only express our surprise and regret that they should have elicited such a very abrupt response. It is farthest from our desire to invite acrimonious retorts, and with this we must allow the matter to rest for the moment.

Mr. J. O'Grady, M. P.—Civilisation does not count for anything unless vast masses of human poverty and misery exist.

Mr. J. H. Collins.—The British business mind has a suspicion of the new methods that it stigmatises as American.

Mr. G. H. Putnam.—The free interchange of ideas will do more to break down the barriers of national prejudice than any other factor.

THE JAPANESE TARIFF.

Speaking at the great Tariff Reform Demonstration at Manchester on 20th ult. Mr. F. E. Smith, M.P., in the course of his speech referred to Japan:—

He said that no one who had followed the marvellous development of that country would say the Japanese were a nation of fools. "They are the last race that has left the sinking ship of free imports, and we are to-day confronted in the case of Japan with a great tariff wall of which the full and permanent injury to Lancashire and Manchester trade is not realised yet and will not be realised until that treaty has been in operation five or six years. I will not enumerate all the many articles upon which the Japanese tariff has undergone enormous increase, but I will call attention to this—that our Government of free imports is going about claiming that they have had a great triumph because they persuaded Japan to modify her tariff on some articles. How have they persuaded Japan? By saying that if Japan will reduce her tariff from some 50 per cent. in some cases to 30 they will undertake not to put any tariff on Japanese goods for a period of twelve years. I don't know whether that is your idea of a businesslike bargain. It is not mine. That is the last the Cobdenites can do for you in Lancashire who depend and have depended on Japanese markets.

THE GUNN DEFALCATIONS.

Directors to be Proceeded Against.

We understand that a summons has been applied for by Mr. R. C. Edmonds, Deputy Public prosecutor, against the directors of the Ayer Panas Rubber Estate, under section 213 of the Penal Code. This may be looked upon as the Government's reply to the directors' dereliction of duty in allowing Mr. A. A. Gunn to leave the Colony, after it was known that he had converted sums of money belonging to the company, to his own use.

The section reads, "Whoever accepts or attempts to obtain, or agrees to accept any gratification for himself or any other person or any restitution of property to himself or any other person, in consideration of his concealing an offence, of his screening any person from legal punishment for any offence or of his not proceeding against any person for the purpose of bringing him to legal punishment shall, if the offence is punishable with death be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to seven years, and shall also be liable to fine and if the offence is punishable with penal servitude for life, or with imprisonment which may extend to ten years, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three years, and shall also be liable to fine and if the offence is punishable with imprisonment not extending to ten years, shall be punished with imprisonment of the description provided for the offence for a term which may extend to one-fourth part of the longest term of imprisonment provided for the offence, or with fine, or with both."

TO MEND THE FOREIGN OFFICE.

WHEN THE PANAMA CANAL IS COMPLETED.

A Colombo paper had recently an interesting letter from an Australian correspondent dealing with the problem of Colombo's Austral traffic when the Panama Canal should be completed. There was much to ponder in the article, the writer of which arrived at the conclusion that, so far as Australian and certainly Sydney, traffic is concerned, the Panama route will replace the Red Sea route, and that Suez will replace Colombo in the affections of our friends from under the Southern Cross. Now this is possible to a certain degree, though we cannot go with him to the extent of believing that the passenger traffic passing through Colombo to Australia will practically cease to exist. In the first place he presupposes that all the improvements are going to be confined to the Eastward run, where he sees vessels at 15 knots an hour crossing the Pacific in 16-18 days, getting through the Canal in one, and to London in ten. He also sees the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company wiping the Orient Company off existence, and leaving the P. & O. with empty berths. But the permitting of this rests with the threatened companies. There is no reason why the Orient and P. & O. boats which now come West at about 15 knots should not make the run via Suoz at 16-17 or 17 knots. They are well able to, and the difference would be immense. Western Australia is also being developed rapidly and the run via Colombo is very much shorter from Perth, than that via Colon and Suez. Still, when the Isthmus is cut, Colombo is sure to lose a good part of its Australian visitors. It would be wise, then, for the promoters of new hotels to pursue a cautious policy. They may feel the pinch a little. Against this, however, must be set the very consoling and solid fact that every year Ceylon is attracting increasing crowds of visitors from all parts of the world. They come here in preference to running the risks of the Riviera and suffering the many plagues of Egypt and the crudities of Algiers. We can offer them more satisfaction, more comforts and many more varied attractions than any of those tourist resorts. What we lose then on one side we shall make up on the other.—"Singapore Free Press."

Position of Crown Colonies.

At the Imperial Conference on 25th ult. Sir Joseph Ward moved his resolution in favour of separating the Crown Colonies from the Dominions and placing them in separate departments under Permanent Under-Secretaries, with a Secretary of State for Imperial Affairs at the head of the department for the Dominions. This resolution met with practically no support, delegates declaring that the existing arrangement of the Colonial Office is adequate for present requirements.

It is understood, that Mr. Harcourt, on behalf of the Imperial Government, suggested for discussion an alternative scheme. This would involve the creation of a new Committee formed of the Secretary and Under-Secretary for the Colonies, with the Permanent Under-Secretary of the same Department, and all the High Commissioners or other representatives appointed by the Governments of the Dominions. Some conversation followed, and various opinions were expressed on certain points—as, for instance, on the question whether the High Commissioners should be the oversea representatives on the proposed Committee.

Miss Horniman.—In the South of England people hide their emotion in the theatre by blowing their noses, and in the North by violent coughing.

Mr. Scobell Rowntree.—The younger who determines to have done with study as soon as he is fourteen grows up to be a drudge who can do nothing really worth doing.

BULLION.

Messrs. Samuel Montagu and Co.'s Circular dated London, June 1, contains the following:—

Gold.—The arrivals of bar gold from the Cape, etc., were about a million sterling in value, and after provision for India (£197,000) and the trade, the remainder will be sent to the Bank of England.

The outstanding feature of the week has been the release of bar gold and sovereigns by the Bank of France. For a very long time past the French exchange has been

Prepaid Advertisements.

25 WORDS \$1 for 8 insertions or \$3 for one week.

TO LET.—GROUND FLOOR OFFICE, also TWO ROOMS first floor suitable for offices or living rooms; moderate rental; near Clock Tower; excellent situation. Apply REX, P. O. Box 418, Hongkong, 18th May, 1911. [1128]

TO LET.—ONE ROOM suitable for Office use on Second Floor, Prince's Building. Apply to Wm. Meyerink & Co., [1129]

HOUSE TO LET in Knutsford Terrace, Kowloon. Apply to The Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd. [1130]

the following was received from India by the last mail: "With

reference to the enormous linseed exports it is reported that, a couple of days recently, shipment was arranged for thirty-three lakhs of rupees worth."

The stock of silver in Shanghai is reduced by £60,000 since last week, and that in Bombay by 600 bars to 13,000 bars, whilst the up-country demand in the latter place has fallen another 20 bars to 120 a day.

The following amounts were received by the Bank:

May 25, £166,000 in bar gold.

„ 25, £104,000 in sovereigns from France.

„ 26, £30,000 in bar gold.

„ 27, £133,000 in bar gold. (100,000 from France.)

„ 27, £450,000 in sovereigns from France.

„ 27, £30,000 in sovereigns from Australia.

„ 30, £157,000 in bar gold.

„ 31, £304,000 in bar gold.

„ 31, £ 8,000 in sovereigns from France.

Withdrawals were made as under: May 25, £250,000 in sovereigns for South America. The net influx during the week amounts to £1,132,000.

Silver.—Looking back at the market for the last month we cannot fail to be struck with the absence of spring in its movements. Although conditions during the month of May have been distinctly favourable to silver, both in India and China, and the Continent also has bought with some freedom, the net result is "as you were," even though revolution, strike and shipwreck have conspired to check supplies. In normal conditions, whilst everything beans kindly on the market, we should expect easy gradations of upward prices, but whenever anything resembling a forward movement takes place, the oppressive weight of the stocks is felt at once.

We await with interest further news as to the monsoon; the uplift of another prosperous year to India would be enormous, and the reserve force so much the greater for coping with the lean period, which, in the natural sequence of events is, sooner or later, sure to come.

We hardly say that such a happy event as another year of bountiful harvests could not fail to exert a favourable influence—though possibly more sentimental than real—on the attitude of the market toward the accumulated stocks. We say sentimental, because the centre of gravity for silver is slowly but surely shifting from India to China, and the power of the latter country for absorption is becoming a factor of the first magnitude.

We append statistics for the month of May:

Highest price, 24 11-16d. cash.

24 3-1d. 2 mos.

Lowest price, 24 1-2d. cash.

24 9-16d. 2 mos.

Average price, 24 5-83 cash.

24 669 2 mos.

It is understood, that Mr. Harcourt, on behalf of the Imperial Government, suggested for discussion an alternative scheme.

This would involve the creation of a new Committee formed of the Secretary and Under-Secretary for the Colonies, with the Permanent Under-Secretary of the same Department, and all the High Commissioners or other representatives appointed by the Governments of the Dominions.

Some conversation followed, and various opinions were expressed on certain points—as, for instance, on the question whether the High Commissioners should be the oversea representatives on the proposed Committee.

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A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd.
ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

WATSON'S



VERY OLD LIQUEUR

SCOTCH WHISKY

A Blend of the Finest Pure Malt Scotch Whiskies.

For over 30 Years WATSON'S "E" has maintained the reputation of the FINEST SCOTCH WHISKY in the FAR EAST.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,
ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

Hongkong, 9th June, 1911.

DAY BY DAY.

How much trouble he avoids who does not look to see what his neighbour says or does or thinks, but only to what he does himself that it may be just and pure.

Return of visitors to the City Hall Library and Museum for the week- ending the 25th June, 1911.

Library, Museum.	
Non-Chinese...	251
Chinese	105
Total ...	356

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SUPREME COURT.

Bequest for Ancestral Worship

Legality Questioned

An interesting case came up for consideration this morning in the Supreme Court, before the Chief Justice, Sir Francis Piggott, and Mr. Justice Gomportz dealing with the question as to whether it will be made by a Chinaman domiciled in Hongkong to be interpreted by English or Chinese law. The testator was one Lau Ching Ting and the action was brought by Lau Faung Shi and others, executors, against Lau Po San and others for the purpose of settling the vexed question.

Plaintiffs, it was stated in the writ of summons, are executors of the will of Lau Ching Ting, deceased, and probate of the said will was duly granted to them by the Probate jurisdiction of that honourable court on the 18th November, 1897. That action was brought for the determination of the following questions arising on the construction of the said will and in the administration of the estate of the deceased. (1) On true and proper construction of the will of deceased (a) is the bequest of seven shares for ancestral sacrificial fund void? (b) is the bequest of one share for relief fund for the poor void? (c) is the bequest of one share for charity void? (d) is the bequest of one share for relations of the same clan void? (e) is the bequest of one share for relations by marriage void?

(2.) What estate or interest the deceased's second, fourth, fifth, seventh and eighth concubines or secondary wives respectively take in the respective shares bequeathed to them under the will.

(3.) If they take respectively a life estate or interest only, whether the executors are trustees thereof or not, and if so whether the executors should invest the respective shares and pay the said concubines respectively the interest thereon only.

(4.) If any of the above mentioned bequests are void and if the bequests of the concubines are for life estate only, did the testator die intestate, as to so much of his estate as is comprised in such void bequests, and as to the reservation expectant upon the decease of each of his said concubines.

(5.) If the testator died intestate, as to any part of his estate, who are the persons entitled under succession, and in what proportion.

(6.) If any of the bequests referred to in a, b, c, d, or e, are valid, how are the executors to ascertain the persons respectively entitled?

Sir Henry Berkeley, instructed by Mr. Needham, of Messrs. Evans and Hurston, appeared for the plaintiff, while Mr. Eldon Potter, instructed by Mr. Hastings, of Messrs. Hastings and Hastings, appeared for the eldest daughter, who is one of the beneficiaries under the will.

Sir Henry said that the action was practically a friendly one but as interests were conflicting to some extent, his learned friend was representing one of the beneficiaries. She was the eldest daughter of the Kit Fat and was a married woman. His counsel represented the executors and the remainder of the beneficiaries, with the exception of the eldest son, who was unrepresented. He had been served but had not appeared and, against him, leave had been obtained to proceed ex parte.

The executors had the will before them, and had found some difficulty in performing their duties without the assistance of the Court. They came now to the Court and had placed six or seven specific questions, which they prayed the Court to answer for their guidance.

Continuing Sir Henry said that the first question which would arise was as to what was the domicile of the testator and should the Court be of opinion that the domicile was Hongkong, he submitted, that a further question would be whether there was not a trust for conversion to be implied from the will, a trust to convert all the immovable property into pure personality. He might submit at once that there was a trust implied, because unless there was if the law of Hongkong were applied, it would not be practicable to give effect to the distribution, intended by the testator. However, if the court

were of opinion that the domicile was Chinese then the second question would not arise, because the law of China would then govern the construction of the will.

The evidence with regard to the domicile was slightly conflicting, but the weight of testimony, Sir Henry submitted, showed the domicile of the testator to have been Chinese.

An argument ensued, Sir Henry stating that assuming the deceased was a domicile of China, the validity of the provisions of his will depended upon the law of his domicile. The validity of any bequests which the deceased made under the will, although they might in fact be absolutely void under an English will, or under the will of a domiciled Englishman, and the question as to the succession and the distribution of the property among the successors were all to be determined by the law of domicile.

Dealing with the question of the bequest set aside for the ancestral fund, Sir Henry said that the doctrine of British law as to superstitions used had no place in the law of China, and a gift for the purpose of the sacrificial fund was not only valid but was highly praiseworthy. Therefore he submitted that the question as to whether the gift to the sacrificial fund were valid or not, must be determined according to Chinese law.

The question of bequeathing funds for ancestral worship, was discussed at length. His Lordship stating it was a veneration.

Sir Henry: It is different altogether from adoration, or supplication or intercession. It has been held that bequests for masses for the soul are void, because it is superstitious use. I submit that this is entirely different.

His Lordship: Yes, the superstitious use came in because it was believed the soul was in purgatory.

Sir Henry said he could cite authority to show that a fund for the preservation of graves and monuments in churchyards was good, and that, he submitted, was nothing more than a visit by a Chinaman to his ancestral tombs.

His Lordship: Don't the Chinese bow?

Sir Henry: But who, on going through a churchyard, and standing before a monument over a grave where their ancestors are buried, would not bow? They would do it simply out of respect, and the worship by a Chinaman is out of respect and reverence to his ancestors. It is no more than the Roman, who had his ashes on the urn.

Dealing with the bequest of the share for the relief of the poor, Sir Henry said there were quite a number of authorities to show that a bequest to the poor is good.

After this Sir Henry continued with the question of bequest to the ancestral fund, and the Chief Justice remarked that before they decided the question they would like to have expert evidence on the matter.

Sir Henry: I would submit that your lordships should direct an enquiry as to what are the practices, what are the rites and what are the ceremony so that you may decide by analogy with ancient rites and ceremonies of a superstitious character whether these can be held to come within that category.

His Lordship remarked that he would ask Dr. Ho Kui to consult with them on the question.

In answer to the Chief Justice, Sir Henry said the pure personality of the deceased's estate was stated to be \$157,000.

Mr. Potter intervened by stating that the personality included shares in a number of local companies and firms, and many of these had depreciated by 75 per cent. The pure personality worked out at something like \$120,000, and against that there were debts amounting to over \$180,000. The lessable property of the estate was put down at \$50,000.

The case was proceeding when we went to press.

Mr. E. F. Crowe, the Commercial Attaché to the British Embassy at Tokyo, (who got the C.M.G. decoration at the Coronation) visited Manchester on the 25th ult., and discussed trade matters with merchants and manufacturers.

THE RUBBER INDUSTRY.

Better Tone on London Share Market.

Company Reports.

From the "London and China Express" of May 26, we take the following news relating to the rubber industry:

The market for Para has been quiet, and after firming somewhat, closes easier again. Hard Fino on the spot is 4s. 1d. 2d. value, May-June delivery sold at 4s. 5d. to 4s. 4 1-2d., now 4s. 5d. value, June-July at 4s. 4 1-2d. to 4s. 5d. and value, July-August at 4s. 6d. to 4s. 5d., closing 4s. 6d. value, and August-September at 4s. 6d. 1-2d. to 4s. 6d., now 4s. 6d. 1-2d. value. Soft Fino May-June and June-July is 5s. 1-2d. value. Plantation easier. Contract qualities May-June delivery quoted at 4s. 11d. value, July-Sept. sold at 4s. 8s. 1-2d. to 4s. 6d. 1-2d., now 4s. 7s. 1-2d. value, and Oct.-Dec. at 4s. 6d. 1-2d. to 4s. 5d., now 4s. 5d. 1-2d. value. The receipts at Para this month are 2,160 tons, against 1,420 tons last year. The receipts at Para to date are 1,810 tons against 1,200 tons last year. For the whole month of May last year the quantity was 2,150 tons, and 2,340 tons in 1909. The following are the crop figures:—Receipts at Para July 1, 1910, to May 18, 1911, 34,680 tons; receipts at Para July 1, 1909, to end May, 1910, 37,930 tons.

The Share Market.

A feeling of lassitude has pervaded the market, which has been in a more or less neglected condition, though, be it said, with a more settled and improving tendency. The erstwhile timid holders are less nervous, and bargain-hunters have occasionally been on the prowl. A factor which has contributed a good deal to a better tone in the market has been the Linggi report. As soon as details were forthcoming, it was seen that while the rate of dividend was a disappointment in some quarters, the already strong position of the company all round has been so fortified by further additions to reserve, etc., that investors may well be pleased with Linggi as a holding which need cause them no qualms. The position now seems to be that if any public demand should arise the market is in a state to quickly respond with an advance all along the line.

Reports and Notices.

Sungai Kiam.—Proposed capital increased to £100,000 by creation 25,000 new cumulative participating preference shares of £1 each, to be offered at 25s. per share.

Cheviot.—It is proposed the 40,000 shares £1 each, 7s. 6d. paid be divided into 400,000 shares of 2s. each with 9d. paid, and the 300 shares of £1 fully paid be divided into 3,000 shares of 2s. each. It is also proposed to divide the 49,700 unissued shares of £1 into shares of 2s. each. It is anticipated 25,010 trees will be tapped in 1911, and estimated output is 15,000 lbs.

Labu (F.M.S.)—The report states a further 135 acres will be cultivated this year, making the total planted area 2,000 acres. The balance at the credit of profit and loss account, after readjustment of accounts in connection with the sale of the Cheviot Company, amounts to £51,288. The directors recommend final dividend 20 per cent., making 50 per cent. for year, leaving £5,788 carried forward.

Linggi.—The report to December 31 states the rubber harvested was 878,754 lbs., as against 545,219 lbs. in 1909. This was obtained from 285,000 trees, giving an average yield per tree of 3.08 lbs., as against 3.50 lbs. in the previous year. The decrease is due to the very large number of trees tapped for the first time. Tapping was carried out over 2,030 acres out of a planted area of 4,753 acres. The average net price realised was 5s. 9d. 2d. per pound, as against 6s. 1s. 2d. for 1909. The cost of production f.o.b. was 1s. 2s. 2d. per pound, against 11.34d. per pound for 1909. The chief

reasons for the increased costs are: (1) The large number of trees tapped for the first time. (2) The increased cost of labour. (3) The increased duty owing to the high level of price. The sum of £11,853 being part of the proceeds of the Kamunting shares sold, has been invested in first-class securities. The balance of profit amounts to £284,705. After deducting the interim dividends there remains a balance of £149,005, and the directors recommend final dividend of 87 1-2 per cent., transfer to reserve £100,000; forward, £10,255.

Kampong Kuantan.—The second annual report of the Kampong Kuantan Rubber Co., Limited, states that the growth of the rubber has been uniformly good. The estimate presented for the year 1910 with the last annual report was 2,500 lbs., and for the current year 24,150 lbs. During the last few months of the year 1910 the production was 6,893 lbs., and the manager increased his estimates for the current year to 102,000 lbs. Owing to the extreme drought which has been experienced during the last few months it is not expected that this large estimate will be realised, but the production will probably not fall below 70,000 lbs., or three times the estimate of last year. A factory is now being constructed of a capacity sufficient to deal with the rubber which it is estimated will be produced from the entire estate, including machinery of the latest type. The cost of this factory and the further development on the estate involves an expenditure of about £6,000 over and above the amount provided by the recent debenture issue. In addition to this, the company will require a further sum of about £3,000 as current working capital. The sum, of course, could be provided by borrowing, to be repaid out of the first revenue received. The directors, however, believe that the shareholders will prefer that the position should be adjusted by a small issue of shares in view of the extremely small expansion of the issued capital involved. They have, therefore, decided to issue further 19,050 shares at 7s. per share premium, thereby increasing the issued capital from £28,000 to £30,000, which will be offered to the shareholders pro rata to their holdings in the proportion of one new share to each fourteen shares held, omitting fractions. This will provide a sum of £8,097.

Klabang.—The second annual report of the Klabang Rubber Company, Limited, states that in October last the estate was visited by the chairman, and on his instructions a new survey was made by a duly qualified European surveyor. The results of the survey are as follows:—Fields 1 to 6 taken over by the company 361 acres (of this some nine acres is swampy land unsuitable for rubber growing), acreage of rubber planted by the company 190 acres, area sown for planting 80 acres, area demarcated into blocks for extensions 372 acres, balance of land 470 acres, total area of estate, 1,470 acres. From the above figures it will be seen that according to the new survey, the planted area taken over by the company shows a shortage as compared with that originally reported by Mr. Maurice Maude and confirmed by Mr. Henry from an inaccurate survey. The directors regret that owing to difficulties in increasing the supply of labour, due to the opening of a large number of new estates, it has not been possible to carry out the new extensions so rapidly as had been anticipated. They were of opinion, however, that the first essential was to clean up and to keep clean the already planted area, and they are glad to be able to report that latterly the supply of labour has been considerably improved. The directors have pleasure in reporting that it was found possible to start tapping in January, 1911, which is nearly six months earlier than was anticipated in the prospectus, and the manager estimates the production for the current year at 10,000 lbs.

Canton, June 26.

On the 24th inst., three prisoners

escaped from the Nam Hoi and Pung U work-house but they were re-arrested. The following day, the prisoners in the work-house quarrelled and a free fight ensued.

The keepers, thinking they were

trying to escape again, raised an alarm. Soldiers and police quickly arrived on the scene and strongly

guarded the building.

Hearing the news, Admiral Li

Chun at once despatched 100

bodyguards to the place to maintain order.

Magistrate Ngan then

went to the work-house to give

instructions that 17 of the

prisoners who were responsible

for the disturbance be taken to his

yamen to be there dealt with.

When the disturbance was at

its height the people were very

much alarmed, thinking that

another outbreak had taken place

in Canton.

A "DARING DEATH" SOCIETY.

Planning Assassinations.

Canton, June 26.

The Taotai at Lung-chow has

reported to the Canton Viceroy

that, according to a report received

from a deputy in Haiphong, many

Chinese residents in Annam have

been influenced by anarchists and

some of them have become mem-

bers of a "Daring Death" Society.

Some of the anarchists are manu-

facturing dynamite and other

explosives and are secretly making

their way into the interior for the

purpose of assassinating Chinese

officials there.

During the 24 hours ended at

noon to-day, three cases of plague,

all fatal, were recorded.

Eighty thousand troops will

assemble at the Delhi Coronation

Durbar. This is the largest

army ever collected within the

limits of the British Empire.

King's Park.

Commanding Officers are re-

quested to issue orders to troops

using the King's Park Range not

to damage the trees and shrubs in

the Park. The Botanical and

Forestry Department is endor-

sing to promote the growth of

every useful tree and shrub in

King's Park, and any damage to

them must be prevented.

DON'T FORGET.

Tuesday, 27th June, 1911.

Shipping—Steamers.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.'S
ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.

"EMPEROR LINE."

Between China, Japan and Europe via Canada and the United States, calling at Hongkong, Shanghai, Nagasaki (through the Inland Sea of Japan), Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria and Vancouver B.C.

The only Line that maintains a Regular Schedule Service of 12 DAYS YOKOHAMA TO VANCOUVER, 21 DAYS HONGKONG TO VANCOUVER SAVING 5 to 7 DAYS OCEAN TRAVEL.

Proposed Sailing from Hongkong and Quebec, &c. (Subject to alteration.)

Connecting with Royal Mail Atlantic Steamers.

From Hongkong

MONTREAL Wed., June 28. "EMPEROR OF IRELAND" Fri., July 28.

EMPEROR OF INDIA Sat., July 1. "EMPEROR OF IRELAND" Fri., July 28.

EMPEROR OF JAPAN Sat., July 22. "ALLAN LINE" Fri., Aug. 18.

EMPEROR OF CHINA Sat., Aug. 12. "EMPEROR OF BRITAIN" Fri., Sept. 8.

EMPEROR OF INDIA Sat., Sept. 2. "ALLAN LINE" Fri., Sept. 29.

MONTRAL Tues., Sept. 12.

"Empress" Steamers will depart from Hongkong at 6 p.m.

"Montreal" at 12 noon.

Each Trans-Pacific "Empress" connects at Vancouver with a Special Mail Express Train and at Quebec with Atlantic Mail Steamer as shown above. The "Empress of Britain" and "Empress of Ireland" are magnificent vessels of 14,600 tons, Speed 20 Knots, and are regarded as second to none on the Atlantic.

All Steamers of the Company's Pacific and Atlantic Fleets are equipped with the Marconi wireless apparatus.

Passengers booked to all the principal points in Canada, the United States, and Europe, also Around the World.

HONGKONG to LONDON, 1st Class, via Canadian Atlantic Port or New York (including Meals and Bed in Sleeping Car while crossing the American Continent by Canadian Pacific direct Line) £71.10/-

Passengers for Europe have the option of going forward by any Trans-Atlantic Line either from Canadian Ports or from New York or Boston.

SPECIAL THROUGH RATES—Special rates (First Class only) are granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic, and Consular Services, European Civil Service Officials located in Asia, and to European Officials in the service of the Governments of China and Japan, and their families. Full particulars of application from Agents.

Through Passengers are allowed stop over privileges at the various points of interest en route.

R.M.S. "MONTEAGLE" carries only "One Class" of Saloon Passengers (termed Intermediate) the accommodation and commissariat being excellent in every way.

HONGKONG to LONDON, Intermediate on Steamers and 1st Class on Canadian and American Railways.

Via Canadian Atlantic Port £43. Via New York £15.

For further information, Maps, Guide Books, Rates of Passage and Freight, apply to—

D. W. CRADDOCK, General Traffic Agent,

Corner Pudding Street and Praya (opposite Blake Pier).

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

(PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION):

	Steamship	On
SHANGHAI	CHOVANSI	Thursday, 29th June, 4 p.m.
TIENSIN	CHEONGSHING	Friday, 30th June, 4 p.m.
MANILA	LOONGSANG	Saturday, 1st July, 2 p.m.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	LAISANG	Saturday, 1st July, 2 p.m.
MANILA	YUENSANG	Saturday, 8th July, 2 p.m.

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN, (Occupying 24 days).

The steamers "Kutang," "Nanwang" and "Fookang," leave about every 8 weeks for Shanghai and returning via Kobo (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong.

These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.

Steamers have first class accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chefoo, Tientsin & Nanchang.

Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Kudat, Lahad Datu, Simporna, Tawau, Usukan, Jersolton & Labuan.

For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE MATTHESON & CO., LTD.

Telephone No. 215. General Manager.

Hongkong, 27th June, 1911.

18

BANK LINE, LTD.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR
VANCOUVER, SEATTLE and PORTLAND (Or.) via
SHANGHAI and JAPANESE PORTS.

Steamer	Tons	Captain	On or about
"LUCERIO"	6,400	J. Mathie	30th June

Steamer not calling at Shanghai.

To be followed by other steamers of the Company at regular intervals. The Steamers of the Bank Line, Ltd., carry cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Common Points in the United States of America and Canada, and also for the chief ports in Mexico, and Central and South America. Will call at Amoy and Keeling if sufficient indemnity offered.

The Steamers of the Line are of the most modern type, have excellent accommodation for storage passengers and a limited accommodation for Cabin passengers; they are fitted throughout with Electric light, the "Lucerio" and "Orario" also having Wireless Telegraphy. Special Arrangements have been made for Express Parcels to American and Canadian Points.

For Rates of Freight or Passage apply to—

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED,

KING'S BUILDING, Praya Central.

Telephone No. 780; Hongkong, 20th May, 1911.

1805

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between

JAVA, CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer From Expected on or about For Will leave on or about

Tjilatjap JAVA 1st half July

Tjibodas JAVA 1st half July SHANGHAI 1st half July

Titaroem JAPAN 1st half July JAVA 1st half July

Tjiliwong JAVA 2nd half July SHANGHAI 2nd half July

Tjimahi JAVA 2nd half July JAVA 2nd half July

Tjipanas JAPAN 2nd half July JAVA 2nd half July

Tjikini JAPAN 1st half Aug. SHANGHAI 1st half Aug.

The steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric light, and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon passengers, and will take cargo to all Ports in Netherlands-India on through Bills.

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN,

King's Building.

Telephone No. 376.

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Shipping—Steamers

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG

SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

DESTINATIONS. STEAMERS. SAILING DATES, 1911

MARSEILLE, LONDON AND ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, CO. LOMBO AND PORT SAID...	HITACHI MARU, CAPT. T. Yamawaki, Tons 7,000	SUNDAY, 9th July, at Daylight.
VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE via KERLUNG, SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBAYASHI, SHIMIZU & YOKOHAMA	KAMAKURA MARU, CAPT. B. Kon, Tons 7,000	SATURDAY, 15th July, from KOBE
VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE via KERLUNG, SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBAYASHI, SHIMIZU & YOKOHAMA	TAMBA MARU, CAPT. K. Noda, Tons 7,000	TUESDAY, 18th July, at 4 P.M.

VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE via KERLUNG, SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBAYASHI, SHIMIZU & YOKOHAMA	AWA MARU, CAPT. Iriyama, Tons 7,000	TUESDAY, 16th Aug., at 4 P.M.
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SYDNEY & MELBOURNE, via MANILA, THUNGBALI, ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE, & COLOMBO	NIKKO MARU, CAPT. M. Yagi, Tons 6,000	FRIDAY, 7th July, at Noon.
	KUMANO MARU, CAPT. M. Wieseler, Tons 6,000	FRIDAY, 4th Aug., at Noon.

KOBE & YOKOHAMA	IYO MARU, CAPT. R. Takei, T. 7,000	THURSDAY, 6th July, A.M.
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KOBE & YOKOHAMA	KUMANO MARU, CAPT. M. Wieseler, Tons 6,000	TUESDAY, 4th July, at Noon.
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SHANGHAI & COLOMBO	COLOMBO MARU, CAPT. S. Saito, Tons 5,000	WEDNESDAY, 5th August.
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Fitted with new system of wireless telegraphy.

* Carries dock passengers.

* Calling at Djibouti.

For Freight or Passage apply to

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO. GENERAL MANAGERS.

Shipping—Steamers

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE

IN CONJUNCTION WITH

Deutsche Dampfschiffahrts Gesellschaft "HANSA."

EAST ASIATIC SERVICE,

Regular Sailings from JAPAN, CHINA and PHILIPPINES,

via STRAITS and COLOMBO,

to Marseilles, Havre, Bremen and Hamburg and to New York.

Taking cargo to Through rates to all European North Continental

and British Ports, also Trieste, Lisbon, Oporto, Marseilles,

Genoa, and other Mediterranean Levantine, Black Baltic

Sea and Ports, and all North and South American Ports.

Next Sailings from Hongkong :

OUTWARD.

For Havre & Hamburg :

"Shivona" 8th July

S.S. Spezia 1st July

S.S. Silesia 12th July

S.S. Ambria 28th July

S.S. Aleia 3rd Aug.

S.S. Sevagambla 25th Aug.

S.S. Suevia 6th Sept.

For Further Particulars, apply to

Hamburg-Amerika Linie, Hongkong Office.

Hongkong, 24th June, 1911.

[156]

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE

COMMERCIAL.

EXCHANGE.

Selling.	
London—Bank T.T.	1/9 9/16
Do. Demand	1/9 9/16
o. 4 months' sight	1/9 9/16
France—Bank T.T.	2.27/
America—Bank T.T.	48/
Germany—Bank T.T.	1.83/
India T.T.	1.34/
Do. Demand	1.34/
Shanghai—Bank T.T.	74/
Sing.—Bank T.T. per H. K. \$100 77	
Japan—Bank T.T.	88/
Java—Bank T.T.	108/
Buying.	
4 months' sight L/C.	1/10 15/16
6 months' sight L/C.	1/10 1/16
80 days' sight San Fco & N. York 44/	
4 months' sight do.	46/
80 days' sight Sydney & Mel- bourne	1/10 9/10
4 months' sight France	2.82
6 months' sight do.	2.84
4 months' sight Germany	1.88
Bar Silver	24/
Bank of England rate	8%
Sovereign	\$11

POST OFFICE.

Only fully prepaid letters and post-cards are transmissible by the Siberian Route to Europe.

A Mail will close for:—

Keelung, Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, and Vancouver (B.C.) — Per Montenegro, 28th June, 10 A.M.

Singapore, Penang, Colombo, and Bombay—Per E. F. Ferdinand, 28th June, 10 A.M.

Europe, &c., India via Tuticorin—Per Prinz Eitel Friedrich, 28th June, 11 A.M.

Macao—Per Sui Tai, 28th June, 11 A.M.

Haiphong—Per Signal, 29th June, 8 A.M.

Hollow and Haiphong—Per Hongkong, 29th June, 9 A.M.

Macao—Per Sui Tai, 29th June, 11 A.M.

Shanghai—Per Linan, 29th June, 9 P.M.

Shanghai—Per Choyang, 29th June, 9 P.M.

Singapore, Penang, and Colombo—Per Ceylon, 29th June, 4 P.M.

Swatow Amoy and Foochow—Per Ningching, 30th June, 10 A.M.

Shanghai—Per Linan, 29th June, 10 A.M.

Shanghai—Per Choyang, 29th June, 10 A.M.

Shanghai—Per Linan, 29th June, 1